SOME STATERMEN. Men You Read About in the Perels

[Temple Bar.] Bismarck we know, and we are also acquainted with most French politicians to the third and fourth degrees of mediocrity; but few could "put faces" on to the names of de Giers, Kalnoky, Andrassy, Tisza, Tasile, Karaveloif, Garaschanin, Robilant, and others, whose powers or influence extend over the larger half of Europe, men who are important factors in all interna-tional calculations, and who ought not, therefore, to be unknown quantities.

Here the name of M. de Giers starts

up, and it is a name that must be mentioned with respect, for M. de Giers is the most honest and pacific minister Russia has ever had at its Foreign Office. But he has no real power. For a long time secretary to Prince Gortschakoff, he succeed the latter as inister, but not as chancellor, his nomination being due primarily to his admirable business capacities; secondly, to his most agreeable manners; and, rdly, to the fact that the Czar wishes to keep the foreign policy of the empire under his own control. This would not have been possible had a man like Ignatieff or Count Peter Schouvaloff, or Prince Lobanoff been appointed. M. de Giers comes from a Swedish-Finn family of Jewish extraction. He is a slight, carewornoking man, with haggard eyes, thin hands, and a nervous smile. Modest rath, and he confines himself to that. in demeanor, melancholy in mood, and The National party in Bulgaria is kind to a fault, he is liked but not feared by the officials and diplomatists of his department, who are accustomed to find in him the greatest indulgence for all blunders or breaches of duty. A gentle rebuke for failure, a shake of the head for excess of zeal, is all they have to dread. This is the minister m haughty Grand Dukes, intriguing Panelavists, and impatient generals speer at as "the Jew." Unfortunate-

He is the Emperor's de Giers's power. servant, and faithful. The Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1881 has been Count Gustav Kalnoky, who succeeded Baron Haymerle. The latter was elevated to his high post on the mysterious and still unexplained resignation Count Julius Andrassy, who, though out of office, remains by far the most capable authority on foreign affairs in Austria-Hungary.

ly, M. de Giers, who is by nature be-

mostly engaged in assuming responsi-

bilities and inventing explanations for

acts committed without his approval

or cognizance, either by the Czar him-

After the Penjdeh incident M. de Giers

his huge hand with a slap on the coun-

constitutional country, and you will

This incident gives the measure of M.

remain in office as long as I want you.

to be the chief of the first Hangarian Cabinet. He was, and is to this day the most typical impersonation of the Magyar nobleman. Of middle height and elegant figure, with curly hair, hussar-like moustache and beard, a flashing eye, bright smile, and ready tongue, he bears himself gallantly, and his actions, like his talk, are full of dash. His quickness of repartee is as the straight thrust of a skilled fencer. Haymerle tacked obediently under Bismarck's orders; but when he died a much more eager, able, and adroit advocate of the three Emperors' alliance appeared in Count Kalnoky, who was question. am med to the Foreign Office from the Embassy at St. Petersburg. Kalnoky is diametrically the opposite of less than Bismarck." Viennese wags The story of its discovery and acquisisay-very bald, with an eyeglass, a ilitary moustache, a stiff gait, a frowning expression, and a supercilious man- ties. A peasant of Patissia, while digner. He affects to give diplomatists of the minor degree one finger. He is unmarried, not addicted to hospitality | law forbids the exportation of ancient (there has been no ball at the Foreign objects of art found in the country, and Office since he came there), and he never absents himself from his post more than three or four days at a time. His defect is conceit; his qualities are untiring methodical industry, evenness of temper, and really remarkable talents as a linguist. English he learned while secretary to the Embassy in London, and he speaks it with faultless dwelling to examine it, and found it was ease. As Foreign Minister it has been a bong fide gem of the fourth century. Count Kalnoky's object to remain the subservient protege of Prince Bismarck and to promote the best understanding between Austria and Russia. It was with the most tranquil satisfaction that the country without being detected by he watched the Afgban imbroglio draw the customs authorities. After some Russia away from European affairs, and with utter dismay that he heard of the revolution at Philippopolis, which suddenly reopened the Eastern question. His lack of authority was then shown in his inability to restrain Servis from making war upon Bulgaria; and his want of statesmanlike shrewdness in stopping the Bulgarians at the moment when they were about to win a decisive victory over King Milan. All through was not a helmsman who could be trusted in a gale; and if his system of pervous little concessions to Russia should end-as such a system generally does-in making Russia grasp abruptly at more than Austria-Hungary can allow her to take, Count Kalnoky will certainly have to retire. His successor in that case might be Count Andrassy, but would more probably be M. Benjamin de Kallay, now Finance Minister

M. de Kallay is a handsome man of intellectual head, soft, dreamy eyes, and fascinating conversational powers. Besides being Minister of Finance for the empire, he is Administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovinia, and spends weeks every year travelling about these provinces to promote pub-lic works and acquaint himself with the ses and grievances of the inhabicome the next Hungarian Prime Minister in succession to M. Tisza.

M. Kolman Tisza has now been

nearly eleven years in office as Premier of a liberal administration. The influence which he exercises in Austria-Hungary is hardly understood in Eng-When a country has just been endowed with parliamentary institutions the candidates for office are many, and the competition keen. It is no small thing under such circumstances for a man to hold the premiership for Orange; Princes in politics like Wilmore than ten years. Nothing in M. liam of Hesse and John of Austria; Tisza's outward appearance, ordinary manner, or conversation explains his retto. William of Orange, no every-day success. He looks like a Jew oldclothesman. Hook-nosed, spectacled, with stooping shoulders, unkept beard, and long gray hair trailing over the collar of a shabby coat, he is no tention to the fact that in Philip Sidney imposing personage. He wears the her Majesty had one of the ripest and shabbiest of hats, and smokes cheap greatest councillors of State at that cigars all day long. He is a man of few time in Europe. There is no doubt words. Disdainful of little courtesies, that Palma thought the loss of Axel he never tries to ingratiate himself, and and Doesburg richly paid for in the said, "but you'd think I was forty does not seem to care whom he offends death of so dangerous and brilliant an years younger." Elias says the Ten-by his brusqueness. He is not a fine enemy. The Governor of Flushing had nessee Legislature still observes the

spected. His inornate speeches are more telling than those of any other man, his administration is masterly; and apparently without the slightest effort, he holds a large, restless, jibing party in hand like a well-broken team.

One can praise M. Tisza without disparaging the young leader of the Hunparaging the young leader of the Hun-garian Conservative party. Count Albert Appenyi is the greatest orator in his country, and he would take rank among the leading statesmen of any country, though he is not vet forty years old. Tall, fair, wi' a blonde beard, a pink complexion, and clear blue eyes, his face is of a Saxon, and

not the Magyar type. From Hungary we may pass back to Astria, from M. Tisza to Count Taaffe, who has been Prime Minister in the Cisleithan monarchy since 1879. Count Taaffe is an Irish peer, whose family have been settled in Austria since the deposition of the Stuarts. He is by far the most influential personage in the empire, for the Emperor has the strongest affection for him, treats him en camarade, and takes his advice in all things. He is a short, stoutish man, with a rather Italian head, long straight, black hair, a skipping sort walk, twinkling eyes, and a Rabelaisian mouth, broadened by continual smiling and laughter. Taaffe is not very learned, for he speaks no language well except German, and seems to care very little about what goes on in foreign countries. His business now is to govern Austria and manage the Reichs-

headed by M. Petko Karaveloff. Ten years ago this M. Karaveloff was a shaggy-looking, slovenly young professor at Moscow. He taught history and geography in one of the public schools and gave lessons in private families; and this was only part of his work, for his principal business was to correspond as a Panslavist agent with insurrectionary committees in East Roumelia. The village of Kopritchititza, in which nevolent, cautious, and truthful, is he was born, was that where the Roumeliot insurrection of 1876 broke out. Two years after this Bulgaria was emancipated and had a constitution. In 1879 M. Karaveloff was elected to self or by men whose exploits the Czar has been induced to condone. the Sobranje as a Radical; in 1880 he became Cabinet Minister; in 1881 Prince Alexander abolished the contendered his resignation in a Cabinet stitution, and M. Karaveloff had to fly council. Alexander III. brought down to Philippopolis. However, Prince Russian enemies raised a cil table, and cried : " We are not in a virtuous shriek at his arbitrary act (after having privily instigated him to perpetrate it), and they promoted so much agitation that the constitution had to be restored. Then M. Karaveloff returned in triumph from Philippopolis, upset the Zankoff Ministry, and became Prime Minister in his turn. Up to then M. Zankoff had been the persistent foe of Russian domination in

Bulgaria, while M. Karaveloff had been for putting the country completel? under the Russian yoke. Coming into office, M. Karaveloff altered his mind, and M. Zankoff did the same, each donning the other's discarded Count Andrassy was eminently fitted opinions. At Philippopolis M. Karaveloff had conspired with the Russians against Prince Alexander. Installed as Prime Minister at Sofia, he con-spired, not with the Prince, but for him, against the Russians. The result was the revolution of September, 1885, at Philippopolis; and a further result has been that M. Zankoff, the whilom Russophobe, is now the active chief of a Russophile party, which is trying to undo the work of that revolution. How all this will end is another of those secrets appertaining to the ultimate solution of the Eastern

s diametrically the opposite of noticed a remarkable little marble statue advance to at least three-quarters of a say. He is a slim man—"a head labelled "A Young Athenian Girl." million. tion, just disclosed by the Temps, forms a curious page in the history of antiquiging in the fields, suddenly came across an old statue. Knowing that the Greek that foreign amateurs are always ready to pay a high price for them, he at once took it home and hid it under a heap of fagots. He then went to the French Ambassador, who was well-known for his love of such relics, and offered it to him for 12,000 francs. The Ambassador repaired secretly to the peasant's He telegraphed the discovery to the French Minister of Fine Arts, who au--whom he sees regularly once a year- thorized him to conclude the bargain. But there was a serious difficulty to be overcome, and that was to get it out of reflection the Ambassador instructed the peasant how to set to work. He was to hide the statue in a cart-load of vegetables, drive down to a creek on the sea-shore, where he would find a boat from a French sloop stationed at the Piracus waiting to receive him. The job was performed successfully. The statue, in the midst of the vegetables, was shipped on the boat, and the 12,000 francs were handed to the peasant by the Eastern crists he proved that he the captain as he left the shore. On the arrival of the statue in Paris it was placed in the Louvre, not far from the famous Venus of Mile, while its discoverer, the poor Greek peasant, is now leading the life of a small gentleman farmer on the proceeds.

> A Favorite of Queen Bess. (Contemporary Review.)
> Perhaps no other Englishman was

ever so famous at so early an ago as Sidney was when he died. Byron, who naturally occurs to the memory, was middle age, with a good figure, a most certainly less widely interesting to the intellectual head, soft, dreamy eyes, world at large in 1820. Among his own contemporaries the most illustrious Raleigh, was an obscure though rising courtier, and unheard of outside a private circle in his thirty-second year. But the death of Sidney, though it is rather difficult to see way, was an event of universal interest. For some reason or other he attracted the notice tants. He is generally liked and trusted, and should it happen that there will be no occasion for his services at the Foreign Office he will doubtless beslim and maidenly young gentleman from Penhurst. When Sidney was only five and twenty Antonio of Portugal thought it desirable to secure his sympathy in a letter such as a King usually writes only to a King. It was even whispered that Sidney might have been a monarch himself-that when Henry III. fied to Paris the crown of Poland was his for the asking. Among the familiar friends of this English youth were Rudolph II. and William of Princes in art like Veronnese and Tintogiver of unasked testimonials, tho

received in England seem almost fabu-lous. Elizabeth, who did not need the eulogies of William the Silent to teach her what her men were worth, broke out into one of the rages which passed for sorrow in this leonine woman. She had tormented Sidney with her caprices; she had let loose the bolts of her temper upon him when with signal cou-rage he had solemnly reproved her; she had even spited him in the person of his family, and driven him from her Court; but she knew his value Whether she ever liked him as she personally liked Raleigh or Essex is more than doubtful; but she was exceedingly proud of him. She spoke of him, now he was dead, "as that inconsiderate fellow," and for weeks she was dangerous to approach."

SOUTH AFRICAS GOLD.

Fortune Seekers Pouring late the Country-Statistical Facts. (Cape Town letter to the London Times.) The development of the gold fields continues to absorb public attention From every town and village in South Africa during the past three weeks a stream of fortune-seekers have wended their way to the De Kaap and Witwatersrand. The population of Barberton has more than doubled, and is daily increasing; stands for building and business sites are being eagerly purchased there; new syndicates are being formed and new companies floated. The total capital of all the goldmining companies is stated to be not far short of 2,000,000 pounds, while their value, as represented by the ruling share prices, is nearly double that amount. In many cases the realization of returns is a long way off, as there is no machinery immediately available for the development of the properties; in other instances some of the companies have been-even with very inadequate appliances-very succes ful; and it is this, together with the handsome return from "company promoting," which has been the incentive to so much speculation.

The Sheba Reef Company has pro sented a report to their shareholders giving the result of their first six months' working. It shows that they have crushed 771 tons, yielding 5,642 ounces 16 pennyweights 6 grains-au average of 7 ounces 6 pennyweights grains to the ton. The expenses incurred in the transport and treatment of this tonnage (exclusive of mining. which are nominal, the auriferous rock being simply quarried) were as follows: Transport from mine to batteries, 1,689 pounds 5 shillings; crushing, 1,486 pounds. Total, 3,175 pounds 5 shillings-a total of 82 shillings 41 pence per ton. Taking the value of gold here at 71 shillings per ounce, we have a gross return of 20,031 pounds 19 shillings 9 pence; deduct expenses, 3,175 pounds 5 shillings, leaving a balance of 6,856 pounds 14 shillings 9 pence. Out of this the shareholders have received in dividends 621 per cent. on the paid-up capital of 15,000 pounds With a view to avoiding the heavy charges for transport and crushing the Sheba, in conjunction with the Oriental and Nils Desperandum Companies, has arranged for the construction of a tramway from their properties to the crushing-mills sites, where they intend erecting at least 30 stamps, to be driven by a turbine, to work up to 190 stamps, and when this is completed the exceptional richness of the Sheba reef will be fully

established. Weekly shipments of native gold from the fields may now be looked for. the Donald Currie steamer of this week taking 4,500 ounces of the declared value of 17,150 pounds. For this present year the total export will be about 150,000 pounds, but next year, when several of the companies will fairly Visitors to the Louvre of late may have start work, it is estimated that it will On the Witwatersrand fields, be-

tween Pretoria and Heidelberg, some of the capitalists of Kimberly have secured gold properties from which wonderful results are also expected. Mr. W. Knight, who has been long and favorably known in connection with successful mining enterprises at the diamond fields, has secured mining rights on the farm of Driefontein, where prospecting work has resulted in the discovery of four conglomerate gold-bearing reefs, giving together an average thickness of about twenty-three feet. extending over three and a-half miles in length, with a proved depth of about 100 feet. Adjacent to this Messrs. Rhodes, Rudd, and Caldecott have purchased for 10,000 pounds the properties of Riefontien and Witkoppies; and several other syndicates and individuals have secured mining privileges in the same neighborhood. When companies same neighborhood. are organized and mills set to work it is expected that these fields will give an average return of an ounce per ton. and that the total cost of extracting the gold, mining royalties, and other charges will not be more than 15 shillings per ton.

It is pretty well ascertained that the auriferous formation in the Transvaal runs across the country, almost along the parallel of 26° south, from the Lebombo Mountains on the east to the boundary of British Bechuanaland on the west. The latest reef discovery has been on the Malmami river, near to Zeerust, and only fourteen miles from Mafeking.
At the Knysna, within the Cape Col-

only, it has now been established that gold-bearing quartz veins exist, although the few tests hitherto made have not given great results. From some of the surface quartz only seven pennyweights have been extracted, but selected specimens have yielded equal to four ounces per ton. The Government is at the present time having a ton of the quartz crushed and assayed before determining whether the district of the Knysna will be proclaimed as a gold field or not. With the advantages of plentiful wood and water, and near proximity to an excellent port, the Knysna gold field may prove payable with a much smaller average result than attracts attention at De Kaap and Witwatersrand.

The most interesting person who claimed the honor of shaking hands with the President last Tuesday was Elias Polk (colored), the old body-servant of ex-President Polk. Considerable attention was shown the old man, who bears his eighty-one years remarkably well. He was shown over the house, and was particularly pleased with the pictures of his former master and his present mistress. He remarked sadly that the building had been very much changed since the good old time. Elias lives with Mrs. Polk at her old determined to see every President while he lives, and boasts that he has now seen every one of them from John Quincy Adams. His visit to Washyears older than I am," the old man orator, nor a great financier, nor a bold proved himself no less a warrior than custom of calling on Mrs. Polk in a new pushing invincibly to the front.

Jules Greyy, the venerable President ular man in Hungary, and the most re
the mode in which Sidney's death was ginning of every ression.

MECCA OF CHESS-PLAYERS. A Pen Picture of Some Notable Char acters-Memories of Paul Mor-

phy Recalled.
[Correspondence Kausas City Journal.] As a dabbler in chess I have often taken occasion during my sojourn in Paris to spend an idle hour at the Cafe de la Regence. This time-honored temple of Caisea is the Mecca of chessplayers. Pilgrims from the four quarters of the globe visit it with curiosity and respect. Though London is the centre of the chess world, yet the English Divan has no such long sweep of historical associations as the French Regence. Built on the spot where Henry IV. made his victorious entry into Paris the Cafe de la Regence maintains the genius loci, and is a perpetual battleground of kings.

As a monument of the past, its name is itself a history, and bears witness to a corner-stone laid in the early part of the eighteenth century, or more than 150 years ago. Indeed the Regence is of such a goodly age that among its original frequenters were Rousseau, D'Alembert, and Marmontel, who were all in their graves before the dawn of

the present century.

It was the trysting-place of Robe spierre. It was the bivouse of Bonsparte. It does not boast of any tangible relic or sourenir of Robespierre, but it preserves a small table of gray marble on which the young Corsican lost many a game of chess to his friend Captain Bertand. Years afterward, at St. Helena, where the great exile was allowed to do little else than to play chess he still played it badly. His memorial table at the Regence, bearing his almost illegible name on a worn-out silver plate, has been put to much service since his day, and has been the scene of many a more brilliant chess contest than he himself was ever able to wage. It is true that he won some vapid vic tories over Mme. de Remusat, yet all his recorded games, without exception. are of inferior quality.

The long line of magnates of the Regence began of course with Philido. He has proved to be the St. Peter of an unbroken apostolic succession. His canonicals were of a long past fashion-a powdered wig and knee-breeches. His portraits make him look like an American grandfather of continental days. I fancy him pondering his "pawns," which he called "the soul of his chess." He was the one Achilles of his age; but among his later contem poraries and his immediate successors were several Agamemnons. These were Legal and Verdoni, Sasias and Calvi, Boncourt and Mouret—all giants

in their day. And one of them was not only a giant, but a dwarf. This was little Monsieur Mouret, who was such a pigmy that he was able to wiggle into the celebrated machine known as the chess automaton, where he hid his tiny self from all spectators, like a mouse in a wainscot, and where daily, for many months, from his place of concealment he moved the fatal fingers of that grim wooden Turk who administered checkmate to lords and ladies, to princes and potentates, and to all other visitors who were willing to give good pay for being well drubbed. It was a long time be fore the cunning imp within was sus pected by the curious world without.

A very different type of man from Mouret was Deschapelles, whose form was tall and stately, whose face never were a smile, and whose disposition was so jealous that "he bore, like the Turk, no brother near the throne. He disdained to play with any oppo nent on even terms, but always gave odds. At length when a few younger players whom he had trained grew into an equality of force with their trainer and he was no longer able to win from them at odds he suddenly ceased to play altogether, and proudly abdicated his sultanship.

The present representative-in-chief of the Regence is Arnous de Reviere. He received his first chess training from Kiezeritsky and became the intimate friend of Anderssen, Staunton. and Morphy. He may now justly be called the "douen" or veteran of living chess-players in France. But a rumor has just been set affoat that the accomplished man is shortly to be appointed to a position in the govern-mental commission for the centennial

of the French republic.

Americans on visiting the Regence are proud to see the honor which i renders to the memory of Morphy; i bas put his bust enface with that of Philidor. My recollection is fresh and vivid of Morphy's pale, intellectual in his bust, though it was the work of no less a sculpter than Lequesne, I do not find a satisfactory image of the marvellous young man. It lacks what Shakspeare's description gives to Cicero and what nature gave to Morphy-" fiery and ferret eyes." But as the bust was molded from life it can never have a rival in authenticity, and must be accepted as historical. pened to be at the Regence when the news came of Morphy's death. The immediate and unanimous verdict of the whole chamber of experts was tha he had proved himself the unrival'e and supreme player of his time, and that his only predecessor of equal grade was Labourdonnais. Morphy had never been a daily comer and goer at the Regence like Labourdonnais, and yet Morphy's connection with the famous cafe was sufficient to give the house a unique addition to celebrity, for it was at the Regence that he made his most surprising exhi bition of blindfold play. It was at the Regence that he vanquished Harrwitz, and it was under the shadow of the Regence, in a private apartment a few steps distant, that he affixed the final seal to his patent of supremacy by conquering Anderssen.
It is known that a gold watch and

chain of great value was publicly presented to Morphy at the New York University on his return from these European victories. This souvenir, which ought to be in America, is at the Regence. Its possessor is Arnous de Reviere, who a few days ago, as a graceful courtesy to a newly-arrived J. A. Fuller, of New York, one of the prime movers of the first American Chess Congress. This now venerable chess-player, on taking the relic into his hands, had the odd satisfaction of saying: "I have seen this before, for the speech on the occasion of the pre-

sentation of this watch and chain to Morphy a quarter of a century ago." The Regence, like the Bourse, is a homestead in Nashville, Tenn. He has place where "many men have many minds"; and yet often a common opinion pervades the one as it does the other. It is at present the common opinion at the Regence that the strongington was merely to see President est living player is Steinitz. The conbaton? Only a few years, for he has receives very little company. She is lost his youth. Sooner or later his getting very feeble, and does not wish name must be pricked into the retired to be troubled. "She is only three list; in view of which contingency the chit-chat of the cafe is that the internstional championship will probably pass to Tebigorin, of St. Petersburg, who, like the whole Russian nation, seems

quarter of a century a frequenter of the Regence, and though Mahomet now no longer goes to the mountain, yet the mountain goes to Mahomet—in other words, once a week or thereabouts Judge Clerc, one of the chief pillars of French chess - a player of manly vigor-visits the aged President and gives him an hour's wholesome recreation at the most rational of games. As a Republican I take great pride in saying that the President of the French Republic is so good a chess player that he could have beaten a whole battalion

of Little Corporals or First Consuls. The old tavern has a young Boniface. The landlord-or, as the French would say, the "patron"-is Joseph Keiffer, whose sympathies are as Alsatian as his name. His face is strikingly like that of General Grant when Grant was in his thirties. This inn-keeper has a fortunate idiosyncrasy. Though he presides over a synod of chess-players, yet he has never learned the A B C of chess. I have even heard it said that he cannot tell the king from the queen. It is by this wise ignorance in the hospitable host that the Regence is able to offer to friend and stranger not only the best chers in France, but the best coffee in Paris.

Among the Wends. New York Graphic. The Wends are the remnant, number

ing altogether 140,000, of an ancient

Sclavonic nation surviving in a few districts of North Germany, partly in Lusatia, a province of the Kingdom of Saxony, and partly in the Prussian province of Brandenburg, especially in the Spreewald, forty or fifty miles southeast of Berlin. The Spreewald is a level region of woodlawns and marsh-meadows, intersected by many winding branches of the river Spree, which are traversed in punts. They are industrious, frugal, and comparatively wealthy peasants, retaining their national costume, manners, habits, and language, but were friendly and hospitable to their visitors, and could speak German, which is taught in the schools Around Burg one of the largest villages, the raupen or farm-houses, are substantial buildings, whitewashed and thatched, the roofs having often high gables, ornamented with crossed and carved beams, and there is sometimes a wooden gallery outside the house. Formerly a carved figure of a horse's head, which had some mythological significance in half-pagan times, was a frequent decoration of the roof-beams. On the grass-plot in front, where the homespun linen is spread for bleaching. a large fir-tree is usually growing; the river close by is crossed by a raised oot-bridge, with a step-ladder at each end, and with a single hand-rail, while the punts are tied up at the landing place. The little garden is bright with red peonies and white guelder roses. hamlets are built on small islands, the shores of which are protected by stakes and beams at the water's edge. The Wendish-men and women are seen working in their own fields, each peasant owning, perhaps twenty acres, cultivated by the labor f himself and his family. Being so thrifty and buying scarcely anything except groceries, making their own lothing and wooden furniture, they save a great deal of money. Every year the family will salt down or cure two sheep and two pigs for winter consumption; four or five stall-fed cows provide their milk and butter; there is poultry in the yard and fruit and vegetables in the garden. Wood is obtained from the forest that belongs to the local community, and peat is found in abundance. Their crops and cattle are chiefly for their own consumption. They grow their own flax, which is spun by the girls in merry winter evening parties, finishing with song and dance; and some of their homespun wool is exchanged at the neighboring town for wool dyed of bright colors from which they weave the stull of their splendid holiday and Sunday dressess.

A Wendish young lady wears a scarlet petticoat edged with black, with yellow seams up the plaits, a wide, clean apron, a black velvet corslet, across which is folded a bright handkerchief of yellow and red pattern, and a starched white head-dress of imposing shape. The wedding of a bride who had a dowry of 20,000 thalers was a grand silair; the women appeared in bright silk head-dresses with tremendous still rulls of the Elizabethan style around their faces, lace necker chief, velvet bodices, and gorgeous silk aprens over the heavy skirts of embroidered cloth. The bride wore a myrtle wreath around her head, and arried her lace veil in her hands on leaving the church. The Wendish household is comfortable; there is a arge tiled stove in the sitting-room. with a settee around it, and a bench ces all around the room; in the winow, behind white curtains, are pots f flowers; the bed-room is snug and the huge feather-bed is only too soft. out the bed linen is clean and fresh; large chests are filled with clothes for all occasions, neatly folded and scente with lavender. Different dresses, skirts carfs, and caps are worn by a Wendh lady at church, at the communion ervice, at a wedding, or festival, an n private life; she will have, perhapfteen to eighteen dresses, each wort fly to sixty thalers, but they last he lifetime. In going to a funeral, the women, over their black garments, pu on long white shrouds, looking like thests. A boat filled with such mourners was rowed silently down the river, and with a bereaved mother intently gazing on her little child's coffin. cecked with a black cross and wreaths of white flowers. These simple Wendsh folk, who live so peacefully not far from the great capital of Prussia, will probably be Germanized before many nore years have passed, and their pie turesque peculiarities will no longe be seen on the banks of the Spree.

Cricket Before Pads and Gloves.

Before the introduction of pads and gloves, when the hands of an old cricketer could be described by Mr. Jess as worthy to be preserved in a glascase in the pavilion at Lord's, like Gali American visitor, took it from its leo's as trophies of his sufferings and hiding-place and showed it to William glory—"broken, distorted, mutilated. half nailless, they resemble the hoof of a rhinoceros almost as much as a human hand "—it is not surprising that roughness of address rather than refinement of manner was characteristic of the personage who made his living it was I who had the honor to make by cricket, and that he should occasionally turn his battered digits to more violent ends. A newspaper of PROPERTY. The Dwelling is two stories more violent ends. A newspaper of 1752 records, for instance, that "Slack, the Norwich butcher, beat Faulkner, the cricket-player (who before beat Smallwood and others,) at Broughton's Amphitheatre, after a very severe contest of 27 minutes." One great cause of these terrible injuries to the hands was the rule which existed when the wicket played at consisted of two stumps and one ball—that to run a player out the hall must be retained.

PROPERTY. The Dwelling is two stories and contains three rooms. The lot has an and contains three rooms. The lot has an one to set out of eet on St. James street, and runs back 90 feet. Houses in this locality as an investment.

Temms: Cash enough to pay expenses of site and a note for \$40.78, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 78, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and one contains three rooms. The lot has an october, 1886, and note for \$52, 28, with interest from 3d October, 1886, and one for \$ player out the ball must be returned into a hole in the ground between the into a hole in the ground between the stumps before the batsman could place his hat in the same hole—a race which must have made the contact of hard wood and bruised fingers a matter of constant occurrence. The increase of the stumps to three abrogated this barbarons usage, and the general introduction of swift round-arm bowling by making defensive armor a matter of of the French republic, was for a necessity obviated many accidents.

GABE CASE'S ROAD-HOUSE, Property Rich in Reminiscences to B Seld Under the Hammer.

A New York special says: Gabe Case's famous road-house, on Jerome avenue just above McComb's Dam bridge, is to be sold under the hammer Tuesday next. For many years it has been the favorite resort for owners of fast flyers, who took spins on the road. The late William H. Vanderbilt frequently after a brush, with Maud S. and Aldine pitted against Frank Work's Dick Swiveller and mate, drew rein at the door, threw the lines to an attendant, and sampled some of Gabe's best "Mum" or "Piper-Heidsieck. Then Sheppard Knapp, Ed. Stokes, William Turnbull, Dan. Mace, Harry Hill, the Harpers, the Clatlins, the Slaters, the Deckers, and a host of other lovers of horseflesh have patronized the place. Each year, no sooner has the snow begun to fly than the fleetest nags and the trimmest Portlands have been brought out, and a grand race made for the privilege of securing the bottle of champagne, the reward given to the man who first reached Gabe's on runners. Recently a Harlem liverystable-keeper has seasons in suc sion scored victories and captured the bottle.

Gabe's place has been the scene, too, of many jolly clambakes. The Ho-boken Turtle Club and the Fat Men's Turtle Club quite frequently have made the host happy by the avidity with which they put away the bivalves and cried for more. More turkeyrattles and hog-guessing matches have been held there than at any resort along the road. So popular in every way has the place become that it has really been considered "bad form" for horsemen and sportsmen to fail to stop there on the way up or down the road. The walls of the rooms are richly decorated with pictures of Dexters, Flora Temples, Goldsmith Maids. the only Maud S., and Jay-Eye-See, flanked by photographs of professional sports and cages containing birds of rare plumage. It was not long ago that a man made himself famous as a gourmand by devouring thirty of liabe's birds in just thirty days.

And now the old resort is to be sold ; but Gabe will remain there, at least until his lease expires, two years hence. "Billy" Florence owned the premises and rented them to Gabe fifteen years age. At his death the property came into the possession of his heirs. and they have offered it for sale. The value of the premises is about \$25,000. The Astors, it is said, will purchase the building and land, and eventually demolish the former to make room for a statelier edifice.

THE CHURCH:

"Simmous Liver Begulator is cartainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to core. If any of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders and more doubts in regard to the efficacy of the repair preparation we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathanidel: "Come and see." Try the proposed temedy and they you can inthe for yourselves "—Lev. David Willis, Pastor of Pressysterian Church, Washington, D. C. The HIPICIANY. THE JUDICIALY:

Georgia.
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION: "No other remedy within my knowledge can fill its pace. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put my a vegetable compound that would like Simmons faver Regulator, promptly and ellectively move the Liver to action and at the same time aid, lastend of weakening, the diseasive powers of the system."—I. M. Histos, M. D., Washing-ton, Ark.

SIMPONS LIVER REGULATOR. Only genuine has our Z stamp in red o front of wrapper. J. H. ZERLAN & Co Philadelphia, Pa., sole proprietors. Price \$1. de 23 codewiw

ATCUON SALES-FRIERO Days. By N. W. Bowe. Real Estate Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

6.8 ALL THE PROPERTY, FRANCHISES, THEFTH. AC.

OF THE

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. inter, 1885;
2 Berrie entered in said causes in the nited States Circuit Court for the Western strict of North Carolina on the 4th day of through 1886;
3. Becruse intered in said causes in the nited States Circuit Court for the District South Carolina on the 4th day of Februs, 1886; 1886; Retrie entered in said causes in the led States Circuit Court for the Huldle ret of Alabama on the 5th day of Feb-1886. Tecree entered in said causes in the led Sistes Chealt Court for the North district of Georgia on the 19th day of party, 1886.

chusty, 1836he utdersigned, special commissioners
profited thereby, will self at profit a acon, in finited the office of the accioner,
to 4 north Eleventh Street, in the city of
lichmond, Va. FEERUARY 1, 1887,

REPRUARY I, 1887,
at 12 o'clock M., ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE,
AND INTRIKEST, OF TVER & KIND AND
NATURE, OF THE SOUTHERN TELE
GRAPH COMPANY in and to the line of
telegraph to from, and between the city of
Weshington and the city of Seima, Ala, and
the various burneless thereof (about 1860)
niles of poice and the city of Seima, Ala, and
the various burneless thereof (about 1860)
niles of poice and about 5,000 miles of wire),
together with all the Lands, Properties
(Franchiess Telegraph-Lines, Cables, Poles
Wires, Instruments, Tools, Apparatines,
Offices, Fixtures, Patents Patent-Riguto,
Contracts, Leases, Securities, Rights,
Claims, Interest, and Demands of every
kind, nature, and description whatsoever,
wherever the same may be or however sittusted, now held, owned, or possessed by the
end company.
The shall be egid subject to a traffic

The said telegraph line is in good condition, and is now doing a good business.

The line will be sold subject to a traffic arrangement now existing between it and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, which will expire at the option of the purchaser mone sin cash and a sufficient somin addition to make such payment as will smount to \$50,000; the balance within thirty days after sale.

Any further information desired will be given by A. L. BOULWARE, H. B. TURNER, Commissioners.

N. W. Powe, Auctioneer.

By John T. Goddin,

By John T. Goddin, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, gank and Eleventh streets,

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A SMALL
FRAME DWELLING ATTHE NORTHWEST CORNER OF ST. JAMES AND HILLSTREETS.—By virtue of a certain deed of
trust executed to the undersigned, bearing
date March 3. 1886, and recorded in the
Clerk's office of Richmend Chancery Court,
in Deed-Book 130 C, page 56, default having
teen made in payment of certain notes
secured therein, and being required so to do
by the beneficiary, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1886,

DELINQUENTS, TAKE NOTICE.

O ACCESTO BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY

JAMES PYLE'S

BEST COMPOUND

WASHING AND CLEANING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS. SAVESTIME, LABOR and SOAP
value to houseleepers, Soli by all Grocers, but value to housekeepers. Soliby all Grovers, but see that ville COUNTERFEITS are not urged apon you. PEARLINE is the ORLY SAFE RHICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of

JAMES PYLE, New York. []y 4-modlylp] BAILBOAD LINES

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA NOEFOLK RAILEOAD COMPANY PASSENGER AND FAST FREIGHT LINE NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND RICHMOND,

BCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1ST. Going NORTH, leave Electroned, Bocketis's wharf, at 9 A. M. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and BATUROAYS, arriving at Cape Charles 7 P. M., Philadelphia 4.30 A. M.: New York 7:39 A. M.

A. M.: New York 7:39 A. M.
Leave New York 7:39 A. M.
Leave New York von Pennsytvania rationed every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and
THU BSDAY at 8 P. M.: Philadelphia at
11:10 P. M. from Pennsylvania rational,
Broad-street station. Arrive Cape Charles
6:30 A. M.: leave Cape Charles by steamer
arriving at Ricomond at 6 P. M. PULLMAN PALACE-CARS

run between New York and Philadelphia and Cape Charles.

LOW PASSENGER BATES To New York (limited). \$ 8.50
To New York (millighed). 10.00
To Pulsadelphia (limited). 6.30
To Pulsadelphia (unimited). 7.80
Becond-class to New York (limited). 6.50
Close connection made at New York for all points North and East.

FREIGHT RATES AS LOW AS VIA Special low freight contracts will be made upon application.
For information apply to JOHN W. WYATT, Contracting Agent, 1201 Main street.
General Passenger and Freight Agent, RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY

RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 23, 1886.
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG. Through Account Night Mail. Indistion, Express (No. 1, +No. 3, +No. 9.

1.64Vs Michmo'd 10:35 A.M. 3:15 P.M. 6:40 P.M. 

ARRIVE RICHMOND.
4:55 P. M. MAIL deliy (except Randay).
0:55 A.M. ACCOMMODATION dely (except Randay).
7:45 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday). cept Monday).
CONNECTIONS.
At Culton Force with Chesapeste and
thio rallway for the South, West, and

Chito Ballway for the South Morthwest, At Lynchburg with Norfolk and Western ratiroad for all points South, Southeast, and Southwest, and Virgin's Midland railway for all points North and South.

At Richmond with Associated Ballways for all points in the South, and Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Fotomac railroad for Regular North. all points North.
At Levincton with Baltimore and Ohlo railroad, making close connections at Hurper's Ferry to and from Fitteburgh and the West, also to points North and East.

Recpuseur anothed to Night Express of Louchburg.

Trains marked † daily (except Sunday).

Tickets sold to all points. Offices: 918

Tickets soid to all points, Offices 9 esst Main atreet, 1000 Main, and at Edmond and Alleghany depot, highlin a Canal streets. B. MACMURDO. General Passenger and Express Agent. DEPARTURE OF ACEASIERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUES-DAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., and SATUR-DAY at 6 P. M. DAY at 6 P. M.
Steamers leave New York for Elshmond
to Norfelt, EVERY TUR-DAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., and for Element direct
EVERY THURSDAY at 5 P. M.
Fassenger accommodations unsurpassed. Prasenger accommodations unsurpassed Cabin fare to New York via James river route (including meast and berth).

Sometimes the series of the se fare tie Bleamond and Peters 10 85 Casin fare in Sichmond and Paters burg rathead.

Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garbars, 10:10 Main street. Chespeake and Ohic and Richmond and Patersburg depots and at company's offices, 1301 Main street, and wicer, Rocketts.

Frights forwarded and through bills of taking issued for points beyond New York. Freight received daily until 5 P. M. Manifest ciosed on sailing days one rough fore departure.

Passengers can leave New York Thursday 2nd Saturday at 5 P. M. by the New point New atoms for the Chespeake and Ohio train the next 155 M S. 15 P. M.

the Chesapeske and Onio Irala the next is at \$1.5 ft. M. Freeenger leaving Richmond on MOR. PAYS. TUESLAYS, WEINESJAYS OF DESCRIPTION OF THE STAYS, A.M. and by the Chesapeske and Onto milway for New port News) at \$1.55 A.M. mad by the Significant of the Signif

DHILADELPHIA, BICH-MOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed as line days: Every TUESDA's and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.

Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays steamer till 5 F. M. Saturday. Freight received delly till 5 F. M.

Fare, 56.

J. W. McCarrick,

Lancard Southarn Agent, Office Bocketts.

General Southern Agent, Office Booketts, W. P. CLYDE & CO., se 17 General Agents Philadelphia.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT
COMPANY'S
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWPORT NEWS CLAREMOUT, AND
JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT.
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT
TRANSFER OF CHANGE OF
ANY KIND.

CONNECTIONS:
At NORFOLK closely with all lines for clid Point Comfort, Washington, D. C., Estitimore, Finiadelphia, and New York; same afternoon also with rail and steamhoal lines for eastern North Carolina and the At NEWPORT NEWS for Smithfield Va.; And at CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and Danville railroad for Waverly, Hicks ford, do. ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT. GREAT TOURIST ROUTE.
JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAS
SCENERY.

CHEADER ROUTE.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegantly-rebuilt and fast steamer

The elegantly-rebuilt and fast steamer ARIEL.

(carrying United States Mail.)

(captain DEYO

leaves Hehmond every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 7 A. M. (BROAD-STREET CARS CONNECT in FULL TIME) for above-named places, arriving at Norfolk at 5:00 P. M. Returning, the steamer leaves Norfolk and Newtont News on alternate days, arriving at Richmond at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to above-named points on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency 1000 Main street. Eaggage chocked through STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY

OR NIGHT.

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portamouth, Smithfield, Hampton, old Foint, Waverly, and Hicksford, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville raliroad, Seaboard and Rodnoke raliroad, Norfolk Southern ratiroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia and all regular lendings on the James and Rappahannock rivers, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendant, ec 30 No, 1109 Main street and Rocketts.

RAILROAD LINES A TLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSRUEG RALL ROAD TIME-TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY. Dec 24 1884 trains on this road will run as follows.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

No. Richmond. Petersburg. 81... 17:00 A. M. 7:85 A. M. Accommod 23... 10:49 A. M. 11:88 A. M. Through 1 83. \*11:25 A. M. 12:15 P. M. Accommod 27. \*2:48 P. M. 12:15 P. M. Accommod 5. \*6:30 P. M. 7:20 P. M. Accommod 15. \*6:30 P. M. 7:20 P. M. Accommod

TRAINS NORTHWARD

62. \*6:05 A. M. 6:49 A. M. Fact Ma. 82. 18:35 A. M. 9:20 A. M. Account 66. 9:50 A. M. 10:45 A. M. Thronds 84. \*12:40 P. M. 1:80 P. M. Account 78. \*5:08 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Thronds 36. 16:30 P. M. 9:25 P. M. Account

\*Dully. | Dally (exc STOPPING-PLACES. Nos. 27 and 62 make no store Nos. 15, 23, 66, and 78 stop Gniv or again of Man-chester. Centralia, and United Nos. 11, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 will stop at a size and for passengers.
PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains Nos. 15, 27, and of all cars between Weshington and Jackson On Trains Nos. 27 and of all cars between Weshington and Charleston Train No. 22 sleeping car between in Fig., and Washington (see Jackson On Train No. 75 sleeping car between sonville and New York: On Tente 23 and 75 sleeping cars between New and Alker, 8 in Charleston Train No. 23 see trains to between York and Taning No. 23 see trains to between York and Taning No. 24 see trains to between York and Taning No. 24 see trains to between York and Taning No. 25 see trains 18 to between York and Taning No. 25 see trains 18 to between York and Taning No. 25 see trains 18 to 1 THE ONLY ALL-SAIL LINE TO FOLK.

LEAVE. ASKIVE.

Richmid...\*11.85 A. M. J Norfolk. 8:10 P.

Richmid...\*65:00 P. M. J Norfolk. 10:00 P.

Norfolk...\*9:50 A. M. Behind 1:30 P.

Norfolk...\*5:50 P. M. Behind 1:30 P.

Norfolk...\*15:00 P. M. Behind 2:30 P.

These trains also make close connection and from Farmyille. Lymphing. a continuestern points, and all stations the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Superintendent of Transportation T. M. ESERSON, General Passenger Ag-CHESAPEARE AND OHIO ROUTE. NOVEMBER 21, 1881

LEAVE RICHMOND: 8:45 A. M. for Newport News, the Point Confert and Sorfick, daily except Sunday,
11:10 A. M. Thirongh and Lova Mail to all points West. Species Union Forge to Huntington, sucept Forge to Buntangion, susept Sanday.

8:10 P. M. for Newport News Did Frant and Norfolk except Bunday.

4:00 P. M. Gordonsville Accommodate except Sunday.

6:25 P. M. for Louisville Curcinnal accept St. Louis Manual accept Manual Accept St. Louis Manual Accept Manual Accept Manual Accept St. Louis Manual Accept Manual Manu

Only route running | West from Richmon ! ARRIVE IN RICHMOND 8:40 A. M. Gordonsville Accou-11:05 A. M. from Dorfolk, Old J. Newsyst News, size 3:05 P. M. from local points and the world 8:05 P. M. from local points and the work except Sanday.
6:10 P. M. from Oil Point. Newport News and Norfolk daily, except days.
8:50 P. M. from Louisville and Christian Land Point Louisville and Christian and From Louisville and Christian and Hosdaniest. Tickets at 100 Main street and at the dept.
Williams C. Wickers Hearing v. B. Williams C. Wickers Hearing v. B. President.

PICHMOND, PREDEDURANTE AND POTOMAC RALLINGO SOLLE

\$1.07 A. M. Washington for New York at 4.20 P. M., and by I milet at 8.50 P. M., leaves First-street station duly. Sheeter to New York, 10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrth-street shatton

10:29 A. M., serves at byrd-circa station daily, Sheeper from New York, 2:39 P. M., strives at Byrd-street station daily; steps at Fredericksburg, Millard, and Junction, Sheeper Milford, and Jene Lou. Palespor from Westington.
9:15 P. M., arrives at Bynt-Street station daily, except Sunday.
ASHLAND TRAINS.

ASHIAND TRAINS.

ASHIAN EXCEPT SUBJACE.

4:00 P. M. accom modation. Is a veg
Broad-Street Exitor; serios
Blashland at 5 P. M.

6:04 P. M., leaves Eine arrives at Ashland
at 8:44 P. M., leaves at
Freed-Street Station; igaves
Ashland at a A. M.

5:59 P. M., arrives at Eine; leaves Ashland
at 5:12 P. M.

C. A. TAYLOR. General Ticket Agent
E. T. D. MYKER. General Superintendent

NOBFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 14 1800. TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG

LEAVE BICHMOND LEAVE RICHMOSD

11:80 A. M. Delly, the Recurrency and Paterburg railread, Arrive at electronic 12:20 P. M. Cally, at rive at Northelectronic 12:20 P. M. Cally, at rive at Northelectronic 12:20 P. M. Cally, at rive at Northelectronic 12:20 P. M. Cally, at least and railread, Arrive at Petersburg 12:20 P. M. No. 8 leaves retersburg 12:20 P. M. No. 8 leaves retersburg 12:20 P. M. No. 8 leaves retersburg 12:20 P. M. Serminal Communication of the Northelectronic 12:20 P. M. Lady, avened Sanday red Signature round and Judenburg 13:20 P. M. Lady, avened Sanday red Signature round and Judenburg 13:20 P. M. Arrive Puberburg 7:15 P. M.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOUNTS

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOUNTS

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOUNTS

No. 3-Biscoints to Atlanta.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOUNTS

No. 3-Biscoints to Atlanta.

No. 3-Biscoints to Atlanta.

New Orleans without change.

New Origans, without change.
Tickets begoage-checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and represent grained depot and at A. W. Garbers 1000 Mainsters. W. B. EVVIII.
General Passanger and Ticket Agent Chantas G. Edity, Vice-Product.
General office Rosnoka, Va. 48 15 DIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

SCHEDULE IN RESECT DECEMBER 10, 1884 Train Leave Train Arrive
No. Richmond, No. Richmond,
50 \*1:80 P M. 51 \*345 F.M.
52 \*2:30 A N 53 \*4 10 S M.

Bon-Air Accommode men .- aves B. cos-mond 5:15 P. M.; arrives Eleman. 1 5:41 A. M.; SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE SLEEPING-CAR SERVATE
On Trains 52 and 53 Step on Caracter
between Richmond and Greens and Tacars are open at 9 1'. M. for possing
Steeping-Caracter is for run on Zanatza
tween Danville and Montgomery Caratanda Alken. Greensborn and ReTrains No. 50 and 51 Sector-Character
between Danville and Ariants

CONNECTIONS

CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 52 makes come connections at Greenabore for harmin to dishoros, and Morenad City at Salesbury for Asheville said an points in Western North Carolina; at Charlette with Charlette, Columbia and Augus as read to Columbia. Augusta Algen Saleman, Charleston, and Florida ass. With Charletten, and Florida ass. With Charletten and Furda and Marchael and Train 52 has Pulliana Bade assential comments of Charletten Bade, making close connection for Charletten Saleman, and Jacksonville.

Trains No. 50 and 51 make close connection at Greensburg for Halletten and all

Jacksonville.

Trains No. 50 and 51 make closs connection at Greensboro for hale an aid all points on North Caromad Viceon, Pin Dean sleeper is run on these trains between Greensboro and Radego.

TRAINS ON YORK MYER LINE.

Leave Richmond Arrive Rehmand '3:20 P. M.

Leaves 28th street. Arrive 28th street, Freight. Freakl.

†7:10 A. M.,

Train leaving Richmond at a 50 P. M. canneds at West Point daily except Sanday with boat, arriving at Haitmore only 12 first-das; \$1.50 second class.

\*Daily, thally except Sanday.

Depot and ticket office bod. Virginia streets: up-town office, corner renta and Main streets.

Sol. Haas, Traine Manager.

Sol. Haas, Traine Manager. no 14

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG, AND POTOMAC RAILROAD, THROUGH ALL-NAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM SALTIMORE. PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK. AND EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES.

EICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION.

Correspondingly quick time to other coints. Through bills of lading issued at own slow. C.A. TAYLOR. Self. General Freight Acod.